

The Times-Dispatch.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1905.

Strengthening Hands of Tax- Payers.

A decision of more than ordinary im-
portance was recently handed down by
the Supreme Court of Appeals of Vir-
ginia in the case of Johnson and others
vs. Black and others, an appeal from
the decree of the Circuit Court of Nor-
folk county.

Counsel for the appellants, Messrs. John
B. Jenkins and Green, Whithers and
Green, in their brief, state that suit was
brought in behalf of the appellants them-
selves and others similarly situated against
the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk
county and the appellants for the purpose
of compelling said appellants to restore
to the county treasury certain public
moneys, which it was charged, said ap-
pellants had illegally and fraudulently
withdrawn therefrom. The bill sets forth
that the appellants have recently discov-
ered that during the period of eleven years
the Board of Supervisors systematically
and continuously violated the law rela-
tive to the compensation of its members
and during that time illegally and fraud-
ulently allowed and ordered to be paid out
of the funds of the county to the re-
spective members of the board, compensa-
tion greatly in excess of that allowed
by law, and that the same had been paid
out of the county treasury. It is alleged
that W. E. Johnson, John A. Codd, George
E. Wood, J. C. Lynch and D. M. Hard-
ing unlawfully received the following
amounts respectively: Johnson, \$3,042.75;
Codd, \$3,583; Wood, \$1,022; Lynch, \$840.

"These figures, which show what was
drawn out of the treasury by the ap-
pellants alone, the attorneys proceed, 'give
some idea as to what the Board of Su-
pervisors, a body supposed by law to be
composed of men serving the county from
disinterested and patriotic motives and
without compensation beyond a sufficiency
for their mere personal expenses, has been
costing the county, and Norfolk county
has been paying out of its treasury, in ex-
cess of all the defendants pleaded the
statute of limitation, and, these pleas
being sustained by the trial court, some
of the defendants escaped liability en-
tirely and others were held liable only
in amounts between \$500 and \$1,000, and
the court, \$500, and could not appeal.
Said statement, however, shows all these
facts and from it will appear that the
total amounts paid out to members of the
board during the time covered by it ag-
gregate \$10,126.75, appellants contend that
the compensation of the members of the
Board of Supervisors is fixed by section
818 of the Code of 1887 as follows: Three
dollars per diem for attending meetings
of the board, and 5 cents per mile in go-
ing to and returning from the place of
meeting, but no per diem to be charged
for attending the meetings of the board
except as provided in the Code, and no
mileage charge to be allowed for any one
term of meeting; and further that no
supervisor shall be allowed to draw pay
for more than ten days' attendance in any
one year; that this is the only compensa-
tion allowed by law to such members,
and that as the appellants have proved the
payments made to the appellants in ex-
cess of that amount as compensation for
their services as members of said board
are illegal and should be returned to the
treasury."

The appellants applied to the Board of
Supervisors to take some step to recover
these amounts, but the board refused to
do so, and hence the suit.

In its final conclusion the Court of Ap-
peals sustains the Circuit Court of Nor-
folk county in its decree, saying that it
is plain that the appellants have with-
out authority of law appropriated to their
own use the public funds of the county,
and that they should be required to re-
store the same to the public treasury
to the extent that they severally appear
to be liable therefor.

This is another chapter in the history
of fusion politics in Norfolk county, which
was brought out in The Times-Dispatch
about a year ago in its review of the sit-
uation. The Court of Appeals not only
confirms the statement then made by The
Times-Dispatch and orders the supervisors
to refund the money which they had il-
legally appropriated to themselves, but
also lays down the broad principle, that
when the governing body of a county or
municipal corporation refuses to proceed
in such a case after having been request-
ed to do so, any taxpayer can go into a
court of equity and compel the return of
public funds which have been illegally
withdrawn therefrom. The decision clears
the atmosphere. It is in effect a notice
to those who disburse public funds that
they must keep strictly within the letter
and limitations of the law, and it is a
notice to the taxpayers that when they have
reason to believe that public funds have
been misappropriated, they may of their
own initiative seek redress in a court of
equity.

A Tribute to the South.

The principal orator at the annual Me-
Kuley dinner of the West End Republi-

can Club of New York, on Saturday
night, was Representative Henry Sherman,
House of Representatives, and he was pleased
to observe that the tribute which he paid
to the South was equal to the tribute
which he paid to McKinley. He spoke
of McKinley's high regard for the South-
ern people, and of the great and wonder-
ful change that has come over the South
in the past twenty years—"a change,"
said he, "that can only be understood
by contrasting the present situation in
the Southern States with the conditions
that existed during the ten years imme-
diately following the Civil War." He
declared that no people were ever brought
face to face with more utter desolation
than that which confronted the men of
the South on their return from Appomattox,
and mentioned also that for a decade
after the war the regeneration of the
South was hindered by reconstruction,
and that it was not until the carpet-bag
dynasty had been destroyed that the men
of the South were able to begin working
out their own destiny. Coming to speak
more definitely of what the South had
actually accomplished, he said:

"Between 1859 and 1899 the South's in-
vestment in agriculture increased 72 per
cent, while that of the rest of the country
increased 65 per cent. The value of
farm products in the South advanced
from \$2,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000, and
the annual value of farm products from
\$600,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. The rail-
road mileage has increased from 20,000 to 62,000
miles, and the value of exports has risen
from \$200,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000. It is
factories are springing up all over the
South, and North Carolina bids fair to
rival Michigan in the output of furniture.
In the manufacture of cotton goods, the
South has made rapid and surprising pro-
gress. Massachusetts still holds first
rank in the manufacture of cotton manu-
factures. South Carolina now comes
second, and North Carolina third. The
total number of spindles in the South-
ern States is now about 7,000,000, an in-
crease of 5,000,000 since 1885."

Finally asking why the South was al-
ways so solidly Democratic, he said:

"The answer to this question involves
the whole Southern problem. It is more
than a Southern problem—it is a national
problem. The present situation is
due primarily to the presence in the
South of two alien races, between whom
there can be there must be no fusion."
The leaders of Southern thought, at
the close of the war, had been allowed
to retain their natural leadership over
the ignorant whites and blacks. The
fear of ignorant negro domination
had persisted long after the danger of
such domination had passed, working
an injury to the negro, and always
a grievous injury to the whites. We of
the North have in years past made the
solution of this problem more difficult
for our Southern brethren. We now
owe them generous sympathy and patient
forbearance."

A generous sentiment, but let Mr. Bou-
tell and President Roosevelt and all
Northerners remember that generous sym-
pathy is not pity. The South does not
want pity. Nor does she ask govern-
ment favors of any kind. She asks only
to be treated as other sections are treated.
She merely asks the President to be
as considerate of the feelings and tradi-
tions of her people as he is of the people
of other sections. She asks him not to
put into the public service in Richmond,
or Atlanta, or Charleston, or any Southern
city, a man of any race or color who is
objectionable and personally offensive to
the people of those cities. Just as he
would not make such an appointment in
New York, or Boston, or Chicago.

Anthony M. Kelley.

The melancholy announcement from
Paris of the tragic death of the Hon.
A. M. Kelley will carry a chill to the
hearts of those who knew Richmond
twenty years ago.

There is something peculiarly pathetic
in the death of this Virginia gentleman
away from his home and his friends in
a foreign land. We knew him when he
was at the acme of his reputation for
brilliance of parts and integrity of char-
acter. Charming in manner, open and
ingenious, cultivated, he devoted his
peculiar gifts and faculties to the service
of the State, whose cause he defended
both with pen and sword. While he
reached high positions, he did not attain
all that he merited, but he never held
any place which did not carry with it
the best wishes of his fellow Virginians.
He faded of still higher honors, only
because of his own fidelity to his faith
and of the envy, hatred and malice of
a detractor. His convictions as a Cath-
olic stood between him and the Quirinal,
and there is no doubt that he would
never have accepted any place however
high at the sacrifice of his conscience.

The movement of life is so rapid, and
changes come over us so quickly, that
to many who read this notice of Anthony
M. Kelley, it will be almost like a mere
history of the dead past, but to those
who knew him, he was, despite his ab-
sence, always carried in their hearts with
an ever freshening hope that some day
he would come back to Richmond, and
pass the last days of his useful and hon-
orable life, to the delight of his friends
and in the best enjoyment of that repose
which age, dignity and a life well spent
alone can give. That hope being now
frustrated, he becomes a memory, but a
sweet inspiring memory; may he rest in
peace!

The Danville Good Roads Meet- ing.

A businesslike meeting will be held in
the city of Danville to-night in the in-
terest of good roads. A number of men,
who have the subject well in hand, will
make addresses and present their views.
The time has passed for talking about
the advantage of good roads. We might
as well talk about the advantage of rail-
roads, the advantage of public schools,
the advantage of anything else which is
self-evident. Every man with ordinary
common sense knows the advantage of
good roads and the positive disadvantage
and detriment of bad roads. Every man
with ordinary common sense knows that
if Virginia would keep step with the
progress of the age, she must have good
roads. Other States are building high-
ways, and that of itself makes it im-
perative that Virginia should do so, for
Virginia is in a sense in competition with
every other State in the Union. We
cannot reasonably expect our lands to
enhance in value; we cannot reasonably
expect outsiders to come in and take
up the surplus lands and improve and
cultivate them, unless we improve the

highways. In the suburbs of the cities
it has been demonstrated over and over
again that the property-holders can well
afford to pay out of their own pockets the
cost of street improvement, and even the
cost of laying water pipes and gas
mains, for in so doing they make their
lots at once marketable and enhance their
value twofold and more. Much the same
thing is true of the rural districts.
Farms, which lie along the line of an
improved road, are necessarily more val-
uable than farms which cannot be reached
except over roads that, in the wet sea-
son, are almost impassable.

These advantages are so apparent that
argument is unnecessary. The time has
come for discussing ways and means;
the time has come to outline a plan by
which good roads can be had. Curiously
enough, in discussing ways and means,
we talk as though the subject were en-
tirely new; yet it is as old as civilization,
and we have the experience of all nations
and communities for our guidance. Take,
for example, the State of Kentucky. It
has good roads in almost all sections,
and it is the simplest matter for us to
ascertain how the people of that State
have managed to get them. Time is
wasted in talking about makeshifts. We
should ascertain the scientific way, and
adopt that way and pay the cost thereof.
That is the question to be discussed in
the Danville meeting to-night.

In our view, the Mann liquor law is
extreme. It undertakes to provide a
semblance of local option with all the
conditions unfair. It exposes the whole
country to religious, social and politi-
cal influences and penalties contrary
to the whole theory of a free ballot. As
it stands, it is a heavy burden on the
Democratic party. Probably we could
carry the State, however as conditions in
that respect are. But Judge Mann is
identified with an endorsement of that
theory—Richmond News Leader.

It appears from this that when our
neighbor said the other day that the liquor
question should be ignored, it meant that
Judge Mann should not be nominated.
That is an entirely different proposition.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 28.—Henry H.
Rogers, the Standard Oil magnate, it is
announced, is to give his native village of
Fairhaven a magnificent new high school
building, to cost \$200,000. The town al-
ready has a library building, grammar
school, Masonic Temple and Town Hall
given by Mr. Rogers—Baltimore Sun.

And not a word of protest from the peo-
ple! How can they afford to accept such
expensive gifts? If Mr. Rogers is to give
Fairhaven a \$200,000 school building, he
ought also to provide the means of carry-
ing on the school. At least, that is the
way some of our Richmond folks look at it.

The Norfolk Ledger heartily approves
the proposal that Virginia have a reform-
atory for girls as well as for boys, de-
claring that "the unruly of both sexes
should have the benefit of legal restraint."
For our part, we think it of greater im-
portance to society to reclaim the way-
ward girls than the wayward boys, for
reasons so apparent that they need not
be stated.

Washington city has a great variety of
newspaper men. There are reporters, po-
litical writers, editorial writers, para-
graphers and correspondents. In addi-
tion to all these, there are many bright
editors on the staff of the Gridiron Club,
and they must be hard worked.

A fifty million dollar annual income
pays for a lot of trouble. As long as
that sort of an income holds up the Czar
of all the Russias can look with some
serenity upon the doings of the revolu-
tionists.

If the man who sells sleds, the man
who deals in skates and the plumber
should form a combine about now, the
whole country outside of the combine
would have to go into bankruptcy.

The Czar of all the Russias could get an
idea or two about administering law
and preserving order from his friend, the
Mikado of Japan.

They do say that big snows in winter
make big crops of wheat the following
summer. Old Virginia is in some dan-
ger of overcropping itself on wheat.

Anyhow the Chinese didn't have any-
thing to do with that cutting up around
and about the winter palace in St. Pe-
tersburg.

"Millions for good roads, not a cent
for graft" wouldn't be a bad motto for
the good roads convention to assemble
at Danville this evening.

Yesterday was a very good day to ship
real estate. It was all white and sev-
eral yards wide.

The old Indian sign of a snow storm,
the falling flakes, crept in on Richmond
kinder unawares Sunday night.

HARMLESS EFFECTIVE
GREAT
GERMAN
XANTHINE
RESTORES
HAIR
GRAY HAIR
RESTORES
DISCOVERED BY PROF. HERTZ,
A NOTED GERMAN CHEMIST.
Prevents DANDRUFF,
Promotes GROWTH.
IT NEVER FAILS TO MAKE
A FRIEND OF A USER.
At druggists. Price 41. Insist on
getting it. If your druggist has not got it,
send us 41, and we will send you a
bottle and other valuable literature.
Write us for circulars.
XANTHINE CO., Richmond, Va.

THE DOCTORS AND MINISTERS.

See what they say about the great value
of Otterburn Litch Water. Dr. W. L. Robin-
son, of Danville, says I have tried all the
best of the Litch Water. The Rev. Geo.
Conner says I have tried many other waters,
but none have given me such relief as
Otterburn Litch Water. Dr. O. J. Carleton,
of Philadelphia, says I have used it in a
great many cases of indigestion, kidney and
liver troubles, and it has not disappointed
either myself or patients in a single instance.
Fresh from springs daily.

THAW & GRANT,

1100 East Main Street.

VIGOROUS REPLY TO MR. SWANSON

"Incomplete Quotation" Came
Directly From Opponent,
Says Captain Willard.

USED PART PILLOW REPORT

Captain Willard Urges, How-
ever, That Important Part
Was Omitted.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 30, 1905.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Dear Sir:—Replying to the interview of
the Hon. Claude A. Swanson in The
Times-Dispatch of last Sunday, in which
he says: "If Mr. Willard has been in any
way misrepresented or misunderstood, I
am not in any way responsible." I submit
the following:

"Washington appeared in a special from
the News Leader of January 26, 1905,
the following:

"On the other hand, his antagonism
was so strong against the bill that the
first annual report of the Virginia Leg-
islative Board of Railroad Employees,
made August, 1899, contains the following
language with reference to the position
of Mr. Willard:

"Before giving the recorded vote we
would like to make special mention of
some who fought us very hard, notably
Joseph E. Willard, of Fairfax."

The above quotation is given as a com-
plete sentence, while it is but a part. The
entire sentence is as follows:

"Before giving the recorded vote, we
would like to make special mention of
some who fought us very hard, notably
Hon. Joseph E. Willard, of Fairfax, who
offered an amendment, providing that this
act should apply to all corporations and
manufacturing establishments and all agri-
cultural and all classes of labor al-
ike. This amendment was defeated."

Mr. Swanson, not only failed to quote
the entire sentence, as I have shown
above, but failed to quote the following,
which is to be found in the same report
on page 18, as follows:

"We desire to call special attention to
those who were for and against us. Sen-
ator Thomas Martin, Congressman Swan-
son, Lieutenant Governor Echols, Law-
yer Pfeiffer, Lawyer Ferguson, of
Appomattox, Doorkeeper of the Sen-
ate, Donald, Sergeant at Arms of
the Senate, Watkins, Clerk of the House
George and John C. May, deputy
secretary at Fishersville, on Chesapeake
and Ohio Railway, Shepherd, Clerk of Senate
Jordan. All of these gentlemen fought us
very hard."

Mr. G. W. Pillow, permanent chairman
of the Virginia State Legislative Board,
signed this report of the action of the
legislature, and the above extract
Mr. Swanson quoted the above extract.

"The statement of Mr. Pillow that I at
any time, under any circumstances, ever
opposed the employers' liability bill, is an
absolute and unqualified falsehood. I
Mr. Pillow to his face and told him
the statement was absolutely false. I
stated to me he knew nothing personally
about my opposing the bill, but that he
was told that I had done so. I demanded
of him that he name the author of that
falsehood. He refused to do so."

Mr. Swanson again said in The Times-
Dispatch of Sunday, January 29, 1905:
"I desire to say that four years ago I
denied this statement of Mr. Pillow's as
vigorously as I did in my interview of
yesterday."

Mr. Swanson furnished to a representa-
tive of the News Leader for January 29,
1905, the Washington special, which con-
tained the incomplete quotation from the
report of Mr. Pillow, chairman of the Vir-
ginia State Legislative Board.

Mr. Swanson now denounces, and did ge-
nerously and unmercifully, and I
falsely, the Pillow report, yet he quotes
from this same report with the intent
of alienating from me the support of a
certain class of our citizens.

"I quote from my interview in The Times-
Dispatch of January 27, 1905:
"The bill in question was introduced in
House of Delegates; Mr. Willard, then a
member of that body, rose in his seat
and stated to the late Hon. William F.
Reddy, patron of the measure, that if he
(Mr. Reddy) would accept an amendment,
making the provisions of the bill ap-
ply to all corporations and manufactur-
ing establishments engaged in any hazardous
employment, that he (Mr. Willard) would
not only vote for the bill, but lend his
cordial support. Mr. Reddy declined to
accept this amendment, and Mr. Willard
stated that he would oppose the bill."

This correctly states my position.
Mr. Swanson states in The Times-Dis-
patch of January 27, 1905, that "Those
who circulate in future the remarks of
Mr. Pillow, knowingly circulate a mal-
icious falsehood."

Mr. Swanson, nevertheless, in The
Times-Dispatch of Sunday, January 29th,
for the purpose of injuring me, again
quotes for circulation the statement of
the very man whose remarks he has re-
peatedly denounced as being maliciously
false.

JOSEPH E. WILLARD.
WANTS STATISTICS ON
MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE
(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The
President sent a message to Congress to-
day calling attention to the fact that no
statistics on marriage and divorce have
been collected since 1886 and recommend-
ing legislation authorizing the director of
the census to collect data covering the
period since that date.
In a message to the Senate the Presi-
dent called attention to the laxity of cor-
poration laws for the District of Colum-
bia and the need of legislation in that
connection.
Dr. Charles M. Hazen, of the Mem-
orial Hospital staff, will be in New York
for several days looking up electrical ap-
paratus and other electrical lines of treat-
ment.
Rev. John H. Dickerson, grand prelate
of the Knights of Columbus, will make
a trip to Washington to see the President
Thursday evening.

HOW CITY'S POOR ARE GIVEN HELP

Citizens' Relief Association Is-
sues Statement Regarding
Its Methods.

ABLE-BODIED TRAMPS WORK

Knights of the Pike Should be
Sent to the Mission, Says
Association.

The Citizens' Relief Association has pub-
lished a pamphlet which sets out the
manner in which the association handles
cases of charity or need within the city.

This pamphlet says in part:
"How to Help—When a case of distress
is reported, either by some one interested,
or by the applicants themselves, call
phone 4850, and a tactful district visitor
will at once visit the family's home.
If Distress Exists—The visitor gives ad-
equate aid instantly, without delay, con-
sultation, or 'red tape.'"

Charitable Resources throughout the dis-
trict are all known thoroughly by the two
visitors, who are thus enabled to direct
applicants to appropriate sources of as-
sistance or to secure from one or from
several helpers the exact kind and amount
of relief, hospital or institutional care,
nursing, opportunities for self-help or
other aid needed.

If there are members of the poor
family who might be put at service, or in
any other employment, they are required
to work. The man who wastes his earn-
ings in drink vice, or idleness is allow-
ed to suffer the natural consequences to
the full extent that is possible without
forcing the wife and little ones to suffer
to any extent.

Make 'Em Work.

Tramps—if the applicant be a tramp, or
man having no home, we suggest that he
be given a ticket entitling him to a meal
or lodging at the Methodist Institute,
Nineteenth and Main Streets, or Baptist
Neighboring House, Fourteenth and
Franklin Streets. These institutions are
in a position to give every able-bodied
man work by which he can earn his food
and lodging. Tickets for this purpose
can be had for 5 cents each from our
representative at No. 821 East Main Street.

Financial Needs—Thousands of dollars
are given away in a promiscuous man-
ner by the employment of hundreds of families
are pauperized by it. When you give a
dollar to a beggar at your door, how do
you know it does not go to buy a dollar's
worth of whiskey, opium or cocaine? If
that same money was sent to this asso-
ciation, it would buy a dollar's worth of
food, fuel or clothing as the case might
be.

That the system used by the Citizens'
Relief Association is more economical, as
well as more beneficial, is due to the
same principle which buys success in
business, church or school work—namely,
the employment of competent, trained
personal service of people especially fitted
for the task.

The following gentlemen constitute the
Board of the Citizens' Relief Association:
Byrd Stewart Hume, president; Henry
J. Valentine, vice-president; B. A. Lamb-
master, Jr., treasurer; John Stewart Bryan,
corresponding secretary; C. Cotesworth
Pinekey, recording secretary; H. Mon-
tague, Robert Lecky, Jr., Harry D.
Elscheberger, John R. Charleston, H. S.
Hawes, Gordon Wallace, Milton J. Straus,
S. W. Huff, J. L. Hill.

KILLED HIMSELF WITH A REVOLVER

Thomas A. Almond Takes His
Own Life—Girl Indicted
for Infanticide.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
LYNCHBURG, Va., Jan. 30.—Thomas
A. Almond, aged thirty-seven, a stock
clock in the nation department of Wagon
and Helmer and Company, of this city, was
found dead this morning on the fifth
floor of that company's storehouse, with
a bullet hole in his right temple and a
32 calibre revolver still clutched in his
hand. It is thought the self-inflicted deed
was committed Saturday night.

Mr. Almond had been despondent for a
month or more, and he left a letter to
relative explaining the act, though this
has not been made public. He came here
fifteen years ago from Luray, where he
was born.

Coroner Tallentire convened a jury of
inquest and a verdict was rendered in
accordance with the above facts.
Ellie Fisher, the young white woman,
who was arrested here Saturday on
charge of infanticide, was charged with
the murder of her baby by the same
coroner's jury that sat on the suicide of
Mr. Almond, and the girl is in jail await-
ing a preliminary hearing in the Police
Court.

Federal Hill Sold.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Jan. 30.—The
estate of John H. Overmyer, of this
city, known as "Federal Hill," owned
by Mr. Walter C. Stearns, has been pur-
chased by Mrs. Theodore Wright of Wash-
ington, who will move here with her family
and occupy the property as her home.

R&G
PILLS.
GIVE VIM
and desire for work or play.
Make a clear brain.
Bright eyes and sweet breath.
MAKE LIFE WORTH WHILE
GIVE VIGOR
by magically correcting liver,
stomach, and bowels.
They cure the natural sleep
and appetite of youth.
GIVE VITALITY
by cleansing all disorders from
the system. Constipation, indig-
estion, biliousness, headache,
Nervousness.
For Sale by All Druggists
100 and 250 PER BOX
R&G
PILLS.



Fat Folks

are generally healthy and happy.
"Laugh and grow fat" is an old
adage. A better interpretation
would be "EAT BROMM'S BREAD"
for it will make you fat and jolly.

You'll appreciate this, once you
have tried it. It is the kind that
makes strong, vigorous bodies.
Good alike for weak and strong.
No soggy, heavy, poorly baked
BREAD over leaves our shop.
The best materials, prepared and
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January 31st in World's History

- 1000 B. C.
The death of Anichise, 183 years earlier.
1574.
Birth of Ben Johnson.
1578.
Battle of Gumbours, in the Netherlands, by which the Spanish recovered their
superiority in the Walloon provinces, which were zealously Catholic.
1608.
Guido Pavkes executed. He was an officer in the Spanish service concerned in
the gun-powder plot, and discovered in the vault below the House of Lords, pre-
pared to light the fuse.
1616.
Jacob Le Maire, a Dutchman, discovered Cape Horn, the southern extremity of
the American continent.
1775.
Captain Cooke discovered Southern Tule, soon after Sandwich land, which from
the vast quantities of ice seen, he conjectured might be a continent.
1788.
Charles Stuart, the pretender to the